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missions paid in cash. Write for terms, sending refer-
ences in all cases.

Entered at the Post Office at Ottawa, Illinois, as
Second Class Mail Matter.

Ottawa, Ill., Aug. 28, 1886.

Current Events.

The following letter has been received
by Mrs. Crow, of Littleton, Wetzell county,
Va., wife of a prominent merchant, who
asked of Mrs. Cleveland her idea as to the
propriety of a woman signing the pledge:
EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D.
C., Aug. 12.—Mrs. A. M. Crow: The sub-
ject to which you refer and ask my service
is one in which your own conscience must
dictate the wisest course for yourself to
pursue. You have better opportunities for
knowing how you can do the most good,
and it seems to me that should be the stand-
ard by which we women should settle all
our great questions in life. It rarely occurs
that a woman needs for herself the restrain-
ing influence of a temperance pledge, but
if by placing ourselves under the obliga-
tions of such an organization, we can better
help our fathers, brothers, lovers and
friends, I think there should be no hesita-
tion in the matter. I know something of
the Good Templars, and that they do much
good work. It is quite certain you can do
no harm by casting your lot on the side of
temperance, and you may do much good.
I do not consider it a small matter by any
means, and I am glad you asked me the
question. It is encouraging to know of ev-
ery sister who wants to add her strength to
the cause which happily some day will rid
our land of ruined men and broken fami-
lies.
Very truly yours,
FRANCES CLEVELAND.

The bureau of labor statistics expects to
get its second annual report out by the time
congress meets. Agents are hard to work
in the field collecting material. Two sub-
jects will be treated in their report. One
is the question of convict labor. All ob-
tainable information on this subject will
be collected and put in this report, together
with the conclusions as to the part convict
labor really plays in the labor problem. A
complete history of strikes from 1880 up to
July of this year will be given, including
their causes, their purpose, and their effect
upon the labor of the country. This will
cover the ground gone over by the Curtis
committee, and the full report will proba-
bly be in print long before the report of
that committee is ready.

When the United States supreme court
convenes in October there will be three
years' work on the docket. When the
court convened in last October it had 531
cases on its docket. During the term 531
cases were added, while the court only suc-
ceeded in disposing of 440. In other words,
after eight months' steady work the court
adjudged with 49 more cases on its dock-
et than it began with. Yet the question of
supreme court relief was not even a sub-
ject of discussion at the last session of
congress.

The issue of standard dollars from the
mints during the week ending Aug. 21 was
\$647,727. The issue during the correspond-
ing period last year was \$313,497. The
shipments of fractional silver coin since
Aug. 1 amounted to \$495,977.

At the present rate of redemption of
bonds, \$15,000,000 per month, the redeem-
able part of the public debt will be called
in about seven months. There are only
about \$107,000,000 3 per cents subject to
call.

The postoffice department has issued
miscellaneous advertisements inviting prop-
osals for carrying the mails in the states
of Illinois, Maryland, Virginia, North and
South Carolina, Indiana, Colorado and Cal-
ifornia, and in the territories of Wyoming,
Utah, Idaho and Washington.

The official estimate of the Prussian
crops states that the wheat yield, equal
95 per cent. of the average crop, rose 87,
barley 97, oats 101, and potatoes 98.

Chicago elevators contained last Saturday
evening 7,344,280 bushels of wheat, 3,913,
150 bushels of corn, 1,234,100 bushels of
oats, 369,022 bushels of rye, and 173,988
bushels of barley; total, 13,616,600 bushels
of all kinds of grain, against 15,555,425
bushels a year ago. During the last week
their stock increased 437,841 bushels, in-
cluding an increase of 182,841 bushels of
corn and a decrease of 94,670 bushels of
wheat. For the same date the Secretary
of the Chicago Board of Trade states the
visible supply of grain in the United States
and Canada as 39,830,412 bushels of wheat,
19,622,009 bushels of corn, 3,116,648 bush-
els of oats, 708,901 bushels of rye, and 414,
060 bushels of barley. These figures are
larger than the corresponding ones a week
ago by 1,778,476 in wheat and 1,204,466 in
corn. The visible supply of wheat for the
corresponding week a year ago increased
253,685 bushels.

A large number of the leading manufac-
turers of the western states met in Chicago
Thursday, to agree upon the wisest course
to pursue as to convict labor. From an-
swers received from various secretaries of
state, it appears that the boot and shoe,
wagon, and stock raising interests are the
most deeply concerned. The meeting organized
a national anti convict contract association,

and chose as president W. T. Lewis, of
Racine. A resolution was adopted favoring
congressional legislation to prohibit the sale
of prison-made goods outside the state in
which they were manufactured.

Mr. Gladstone, in the course of an address
at Chislehurst, on Saturday, said:
The enthusiasm of the British friends of
the home rule idea is an incentive to me
never to be beaten in it, but to continue the
struggle for the happiness of Ireland. Al-
though there may have been prejudices
between Great Britain and Ireland, the fact
that in the recent electoral contest 1,400,000
Englishmen and Scotchmen polled votes
in behalf of Ireland shows that that prej-
udice is fast disappearing. Let men consult
any book of action in the world, and they
will not find one which does not say that
the relations between England and Ireland
under the union have been miserable for
Ireland and dishonorable for England. If
the country desires to redeem her honor
and enable her parliament to attend to its
pressing business of imperial legislation,
the Irish question must be settled.

The British house of commons by a vote
of 241 to 146, rejected a motion by Edward
C. Russell to adjourn the house. All the
Gladstonian and Parnellite members arose
in support of the motion.

The British foreign office has informa-
tion that Prince Alexander is on his way to
his former home in Darmstadt, having
been set free at Rome. It is generally
thought that Russia will not permit the de-
posed prince to reascend the throne.

THURSDAY'S INSIGNIFICANT FACT.

The democracy of Illinois are indeed
worthy of congratulation. In convention
assembled they have demonstrated their
sound judgment and their profound wis-
dom by heartily and unqualifiedly giving to
the administration of President Cleveland
an honest endorsement. The significant
fact of Thursday's gathering at Springfield
of representative democrats from every
portion of the state was not the nominat-
ing of two gentlemen as democratic candidates
for state offices, nor the promulgation of a
highly-creditable set of political prin-
ciples. Commendable as the doing of both
of these acts were they are overshadowed
by the greater and more encouraging fact
that the democrats of Illinois are disinter-
estedly the friends of President Cleveland.

The display of this feeling was not os-
tentatious and boisterous. It did not mani-
fest itself in ill-considered enthusiasm. In-
stead it was quiet, earnest, unobtrusive
and unmistakable. The sentiment that
prevailed at the hotels and in the conven-
tion hall was that the President is right in
the policy he is pursuing, and that he has
the good wishes and the good will of a
democracy of the "Prairie State" with him
in his efforts to purify the public service
and elevate the standard of official in-
tegrity. That such a sentiment should prevail
is highly creditable to the democrats of the
state. It is in itself an earnest of better
days for them. It is proof that they meant
to be done by their President what they
said would be done by him when they pre-
sented him to the people as their party's
candidate.

The conclusion reached by the democrats
of the state that Mr. Cleveland is absolutely
right in the course he is pursuing is not a
hurried one, but instead, is the result of
calm and thoughtful deliberation. His acts
have all been closely scrutinized, and to-
gether with his utterances have been sub-
jected to the test of keenest criticism. They
have stood the test to which they have been
put by his own party, and after sixteen
months have received merited approval.
The convention of Thursday was Mr. Cleve-
land's convention. It was his, not because
he asked it of the democrats of the state,
but for the reason that his acts have been
so wise, his utterances so manly, his dis-
charge of every duty so faithful, and his
maintenance of his obligations so sacred
that they could not do otherwise than give
unhesitatingly to him their meed of praise
and their truest allegiance.

DISSATISFIED.

The friends of Mr. Plumb are doubtless
pleased beyond expression at the result of
Monday's convention. It may well be
doubted, however, whether his strength
with the republican voters of La Salle
county has been increased by the hurried
and unseemly manner in which the in-
structions for him were crowded through. At
the best he is not what might be termed a
popular republican—a fact demonstrated in
the last canvass. Laying aside everything
pertaining to his methods of securing the
nomination, his republicanism is not of
such a character as to commend him to the
best graces of the best men of that party.

Throughout the long senatorial contest at
Springfield, in 1876, Mr. Plumb posed as a
candidate against General Logan, the regu-
lar republican nominee. To be sure, he
was the candidate simply of his nephew,
Mr. Fawcett Plumb, but yet he evinced a
willingness to defeat a regular republican
and take an endorsement from the dem-
ocrats and independents then in the legisla-
ture.

Prior to the nomination of Mr. Garfield,
six years since Mr. Plumb dallied with some
elements of the democratic party and was
almost ready to become the democratic can-
didate for the position which he now holds.
He did not become actively a candidate
for the reason that he was personally friend-
ly to the republican nominee for the presi-
dency. Until he became a candidate two
years ago his republican political faith was
far from fixed.

At present Mr. Plumb is passing through
another stage. He is bending all the ener-
gies of his being to gather to himself the
labor elements of the district, and to do
this he is going to the utmost extremes.
Back of Mr. Shay's candidacy for the state
senate is Mr. Plumb. For the sake of Shay
he is forcing to the rear the very men to
whom he owes whatever political promi-
nence he has in the district. Without the
aid and management of Walter Reeves,
John Ames, W. S. Cherry and I. C. Cope,

Mr. Plumb could have done nothing in the
Eighty district. These men are now virtu-
ally relegated, and the men of the Shay
stamp have taken their place.

Republicans, both at Streator and
throughout the county, are scarcely will-
ing to yield both prominence and position
to a man of Mr. Shay's calibre and uncer-
tain political character. They are willing
to concede a great deal to Mr. Plumb him-
self, and bear with his own peculiarities,
but they "draw the line" at his latest com-
bination of prohibition, uncertain republi-
canism, doubtful religion and approach to
communism.

SENATOR DUNCAN.

The selection of Hon. James W. Duncan,
of Ottawa, for the important position of
temporary and permanent chairman of the
democratic state convention at Springfield
was a compliment that the friends of that
gentleman in this county and elsewhere are
justly proud of. The selection was made
because of Mr. Duncan's known abilities
and in recognition of the important service
he had rendered the democracy of the state
while a member of the Illinois State Sen-
ate—in which body, throughout the time
he was a member of it, he was beyond
question the recognized democratic leader.

From the making of his speech, when
escorted to the chair on Thursday, by
Judge Phillips, Erskine M. Phelps and
Judge Patton, to the putting of the motion
to adjourn, La Salle county's distinguished
senator did himself proud, acquitting him-
self in such a manner as to reflect credit
upon himself and upon the county that in
the past has honored him with an impor-
tant position of public trust. His speech
was clear, concise, calm and logical. It
was delivered in a manner that proved
again that Mr. Duncan is not only a logician
and a rhetorician but an orator of a very
high order. Endorsing in a vigorous Eng-
lish the wisdom, patriotism and honesty of
President Cleveland, he had at the very out-
set the good will of his auditors with him,
a good will he kept to the very close. Greet-
ed with continued applause when he took
the position to which he had been unani-
mously chosen, he maintained himself
throughout with a dignity of bearing that
brought to him the friendship of all who
sat in the convention.

Beyond the personal compliment paid
Senator Duncan in his selection as chair-
man is the one paid by it to the younger
elements of the democracy of Illinois. It
might in all truth be said that the democ-
ratic state convention was a convention of
youngmen. There were among its member-
ship many honored and distinguished
democrats well advanced in years and
faithful party service but the men
who were given positions at the hands
of the convention and who con-
trolled its policy were young men of en-
ergy, ability and high minded principles in
political actions. The administration of
President Cleveland is a young man's ad-
ministration and it is more than probable
that those who hereafter will figure in state
and national politics will be young men of
the country who know nothing of ante-bel-
lum political controversies and methods
and care less. They gave impetus and dash
to the campaign of two years ago and in the
contest to come will bear the heat and bur-
den of keeping the reins of the national
government in democratic hands.

President Cleveland has no more ardent
admirers and disinterested friends than the
men who constitute the young democracy
of Illinois.

THE DEMOCRAT NOMINEES.

Joseph F. Ricker, the nominee for Treas-
urer, was born in Germany in 1822. He
emigrated to this country with his parents
in 1829, arriving at New Orleans in Dec-
ember of that year, remaining there but
a few months. He proceeded to St. Louis,
where he also tarried awhile, arriving at
Quincy on the 4th day of March, 1840. He
obtained employment as an ordinary labor-
er, and assisted his father in paying for two
lots which had been purchased of Governor
Wood. Later he clerked in a grocery store
under the old Quincy House, remaining in
that position three years. Up to 1849 he
occupied different positions, advancing
with each change. In that year he en-
tered into a copartnership with Leopold Arnt-
zen and opened a dry goods and gro-
cery house. For seven years this business
was conducted with great success, and in
57 he embarked in the produce business.
The following spring he was elected Pol-
ice Magistrate, and re-elected in 1862. At
this time he began the banking and ex-
change business on a small scale, also deal-
ing in steamship tickets from Europe.
Shrewd and cautious in everything, wealth
came to him surely and steadily. The Illi-
nois banks going down at this time he
bought up the "stump fall" currency, the
transaction paying handsomely. Having
the confidence of the entire community,
his banking business enlarged rapidly, and
in 1865 he bought out the banking house
of John Wood & Co. Later he took a part-
ner, and from that day almost unprece-
dented success has attended the firm. Posses-
ed of large wealth, wielding a vast influ-
ence with the German population of Quin-
cy, he has done much to develop the re-
sources of the city. A man of unscrup-
ulous integrity and untiring industry, he
possesses the confidence and esteem of the
community to an exalted degree.

Professor F. F. Oldt has been superin-
tendent of the Lanark, Ill., city schools for
the past eleven years. He is a graduate of
Lafayette College, thoroughly educated,
and for many years has been a prominent
educator. He has been for several years
an instructor during the summers in the
teachers' institutes in the northern part of
the state, and is well known among the
leading school men of Illinois. He was
prominently mentioned two years ago for
the position to which he was nominated at
Springfield.

PLUMBISM.

Mr. Plumb's Day—Monday's Republican
Convention—The Machine very Blun-
deringly Handled—Lack of Par-
liamentary Knowledge—
The Proceedings
in Detail.

Little Jack Horner
Sat in the corner,
Eating a Christmas pie.
He put in his thumb
And pulled out a "plumb."
And cried what a great boy am I?

When for the first time utterance was given
to the pleasing rhyme of young Horner's ad-
venture with the "plumb" can scarce be
stated. It dates back to the very origin of
the Aryan tongue; and from thence on to
the present it has been iterated and reiter-
ated to the delight of the world's children.
In all these years it has been the story of the
nursery, and for the little folks who revel in
the adventures of the heroes of "Mother
Goose" it has possessed the most subtle of
charms. Who knows but that the recital of
"Jack's" success in his struggle with the
"plumb" in the pie may not have had many a
child to acquire a fondness for "plumbs"
that in later years could not be resisted. It
is said that "the boy is father to the man";
that the tastes of youth are those of old age,
and that the habits of early life mould the
actions of later years. Doubtless this is true,
and upon the theory involved in it can be
based the acts of many of the men of La Salle
county, not alone in their private every day
acts, but in their political ones as well. Es-
pecially is this true of a goodly number of
the republicans of the county who met in Ot-
tawa on Monday as delegates to the county
convention, which was convened to transact
important public business—so the managers
of it thought.

The vast majority turned themselves into
"plumb" pickers and went at their work with
a zest that was truly refreshing. Here and
there, however, there was one who showed
an unusual zest entirely worthy of a true
follower of the Jack Horner of Mother
Goose.

To take up the suggestion of the rhyme,
the convention of Monday might well be lik-
ened to a pie—a congressional pie—in the
centre of which was located a very large and
juicy "plumb." About this pie were gath-
ered all the republican representatives of
the towns of the county to witness the task
of extracting from the tempting pastry the
luscious fruit. For this pleasing duty "Lit-
tle Jack Horner" Mayo, "Little Jack Hor-
ner" Fullerton, "Little Jack Horner" Reeves
and "Little Jack Horner" Crocker were se-
lected, and they exhibited zeal if not skill in
landing the coveted prize. They certainly
"put in their thumbs and pulled out a
plumb," and if they did not each cry "What
a great boy am I?" it was not because they
failed to feel that they had demonstrated a
vast amount of greatness. This hand of
"four jacks" was a pretty good one—so good,
in fact, that it was very safe to bet on—so
safe that it "opened" the political pastry pot
and easily landed the distinguished "states
man" who hails from Streator and who sheds
a splendor over the whole eighty district.
It made his "calling sure," but whether or
no his "election" is beyond the peradventure
of a doubt is another thing. It is more than
probable that if the opposition to Mr. Plumb
had undertaken to organize against him in a
systematic way, there could have been pre-
sented against his hand of "four jacks" a
hand of "four kings" that would have turned
the contents of the pot in another direction.
It was not good management that brought an
endorsement to Mr. Plumb on Monday; it
was lack of organization against him.

It is hard to say which a La Salle county
republican likes best—to attend a convention,
plan a campaign, or attempt to elect a can-
didate. Certain, however, it is, that he ap-
pears to the best advantage at a convention.
It is traditional with the party that on con-
vention day each delegate must appear at
his best, and in consequence "the best Sun-
day go-to-meeting cloths are taken from the
peg in the closet, thoroughly dusted and
donned for the occasion. The result of all
this is that the republicans when they come
together present a very sightly appearance.
To be sure a great number of the suits are
"hand-me-downs," "back numbers"—from
way back—and illy fit the wearers, but they
are their best and as such are allowed to
pass. The pet doctrine of republicanism is
"stand afar off for I am holier than thou,"
and to give force to this statement he tries
to dress a little better on parade days than
his less fortunate neighbors.

The convention of Monday was well dress-
ed and well behaved, but it lacked force. It
was awkwardly managed and the blundering
manner in which the machine was handled
was laughable. It was intimated in the
Ottawa Times of the day following the dem-
ocratic convention that when a committee was
called for the secretary of the convention
immediately passed a list of names to the
chairman who at once announced them. Be-
cause as it may, the chairman of the republi-
can convention only had to feel in his pocket
and without the aid of secretary, pencil or
paper produce the list required. It was also
noticeable that in the democratic convention
no one who was not a delegate was put on
committees and there was no refusal on the
part of the chairman to appoint movers of
motions to the chairmanship of the commit-
tees moved for by them.

Mr. Plumb controlled the convention, but
he should take his lieutenants out and give
them some instructions in the rudiments of
political maneuverings. It is hardly possible
that so much real stupidity was ever before
exhibited in any convention by the majority
party in it. Every parliamentary usage was
violated, and without sense or reason steps
were taken by Mr. Plumb's friends that in
no wise will tend to strengthen his cause
with those of his own party who are opposed
to him. It is all well enough to control a

convention with a very firm hand and to
make the minority submit, but in bringing
such result about is downright stupidity to
unnecessarily ride over all rules of preced-
ence. Mr. Cullen's admirers will scarcely
like Mr. Plumb any better for the conduct
of those who manipulated the republican
machine on Monday last. There are always
rights to which a minority is entitled and
the willful violation of those rights is not a
good method of bringing about a reconcilia-
tion between the majority and the minority.

Prior to the assembling at Turn Hall the
faithful gathered at the Clifton to talk over
their own honesty and the general dishon-
esty of the fellows entrusted with the control
of the nation's affairs. Mr. Plumb at the
head of a motley delegation from Streator
had arrived early, and too much hurried to
even register, had assembled his forces in
room 67 where a long consultation was held
and a plan of campaign agreed upon. It
was the same Plumb crowd. Walter Reeves
was there ready to make any move that was
necessary. Supt. Cherry, fresh from the
Streator races, backed up Reeves, whilst
Cope, somewhat penitent for having joined
John C. Campbell in a joint review of Mr.
Plumb and his connection with the Streator
postoffice case stood in the back ground. A
tall gaunt specimen by the name of Porter,
whose chief claim to fame is a lying affidavit
made for Mr. Plumb in the postoffice squab-
ble, presented himself early as a delegate
from Mr. Plumb's town but failing to get in
on the inner circles made his way to the din-
ing hall where he did yomen's service.
Mayor Ames was decidedly quiet—almost as
quiet as Mr. Cherry. It is very probable
that Ames and Cherry both felt subdued un-
der the influence of the magnificent presence
of ex-Reverend Shay who was on the dele-
gation, evidently by Mr. Plumb's request.
Nattiger's objection to Mr. Shay's republi-
canism must now be laid aside. Mr. Plumb
has given Mr. Shay a proper certificate of
good and regular standing in the G. O. P.
"Private Secretary" Williams, who allows
that young men ought to grow enthusiastic
over Mr. Plumb, and who is certain the
"grand old man" spent no money during the
last campaign except to buy uniforms and
banners for Blaine and Logan Clubs, tried to
keep up with the procession but somehow
got lost in the shuffle. However, when found
he wore his characteristic smile.

Following the Streator people came the
delegates from Mendota headed by ex-Cel-
lector Crocker who was as firm for the
Streator Statesman as he was two years
since, when he spent the morning in Mr.
Cullen's camp as a friend and advisor, and
then, in the convention became the backer
of Mr. Plumb. Snyder somehow was absent.
Gardner who is a candidate for sheriff was
on hand ready to prove that a defeat as as-
sistant supervisor in his own city, followed
up by a knock down for justice of the peace
was no bar to an election for sheriff. Price,
lately returned from a trip north, came down
to enjoy the day, prove his republicanism
and vote as he pleased. He showed his in-
dependence when he voted for instructing
for Mr. Tanner as against the voting of the
other Mendota delegates. Drs. Corbus and
Cook were both absent and McIntyre, Mr.
Gardner's rival was very slow about coming.
La Salle's contribution was headed by Dr.
Corbus, who is just as smooth in working a
convention as when he bore the title of of-
fensive partisan. Hennessy of the Republi-
can was in the convention but Webster was
not. Larry Morrissey sat back and figured
his chances for the shrievelty ex-representative
Rhinehart from Peru and Charles Neuriter
looked after Peru's interests or rather tried
to. Penn is Mr. Means home and Mr.
Means does not stand well with Mr. Plumb.
In consequence Peru was placed at a dis-
advantage in the convention. El. Lewis
from Deer Park and Wright Adams from
Mission joined each other at the table and
talked over the senatorship, each trying to
persuade the other to try for the nomination
and both trying to calculate just what claim
the Reverend Shay had on it. Supervisor
Gunn had come in from Eden, but only as
a spectator. He viewed the workings of the
convention from the gallery. The most of-
ficious man about the hotel office was one
Tommy Davis, of Ophir who two years
since came to Ottawa a Cullen man and after
spending the greater portion of the morning
in the law office of alleged democratic law-
yers then doing business in Geaney's block,
went into the convention and voted for Mr.
Plumb. The Ottawa delegates were very
quiet. Messrs Fullerton, Cook and McDou-
gall did obsequence to Mr. Plumb and the
Cullen admirers concluded that it was best
to remain inactive. Mayo of South Ottawa
did not arrive on the scene until after din-
ner and then he appeared flanked by his co-
delegate Chaplain Bane a deserter from the
Prohibition cause. Immediately after din-
ner the delegates repaired to the Hall and
the days proceedings were entered upon.

It was just one o'clock and twenty eight
minutes more when Chairman Fullerton,
lately returned from a honeymoon trip to
California, ascended the platform and rapped
for order. Secretary Griggs then read the
call and the chairman asked for the nomi-
nation of a temporary chairman. The words
were scarcely spoken before McDougall
caught the eye of the chairman and being
recognized placed in nomination Henry
Mayo. Mr. Mayo was at once elected and
with a pleased expression on his face took
the platform and proceeded to make a speech.
It was full of hope and counselled harmony.
He advised caution and was positive that the
republican party was still a great party. He
was philosophic and felt assured that the de-
test the party had sustained would do it
good. Mr. Mayo was not at his best and his
speech failed to create uproarious applause.
Clarence Griggs was made temporary sec-
retary. It was evident that this position had

not been arranged for on the slate as there
was some hitch here. Mr. Crocker moved
that Ed. Higgins of Mendota, ex-assistant
secretary, and in deference to Mr. Crocker
he was elected. Mr. Rhinehart moved that
a committee of three on credentials be ap-
pointed. Someone suggested that he made
five, suggestion adopted and the chair ap-
pointed Messrs. Nichol, Cope, Cook,
Davis and Rhinehart. It was not on the
slate and Mr. Rhinehart could not be made
chairman though Dr. Corbus still insisted.
To expedite business Mr. Crocker moved that
the temporary organization be made perman-
ent and though the committee on credentials
had not reported Mr. Crocker motion prevail-
ed. On the call of towns all responded in one
way or another but Dimmick. Again to save
time Mr. Cook introduced resolutions from
the Ottawa caucus providing for an enlarged
central committee to consist of one member
from each town to be chosen at some future
day, such committee to be a substitute for
the town committee and supported the propo-
sition in a speech. Dr. Corbus wanted the
matter laid over. Lewis thought that the
scheme interfered with local government and
he was opposed to it. He didn't want the
matter to go over; he believed that such
machinery would be cumbersome; Nattiger
thought it would create more interest in the
campaign; Neuriter of Peru was against it
and moved to lay motion on the table; he
was ruled out of order; Neuriter again came
to the front simply to be put back; Lewis
replied to Crocker and Fullerton to Lewis;
Snow aided Fullerton and then Mr. Cook
supported Mr. Snow. Finally the matter
was laid over until the committee on creden-
tials had reported. A contest from 2d pre-
dict of Manlius delayed matters but at last
Messrs. Spicer, Stone and Smith were given
seats and the committee reported delegates
present from every town save Brookfield,
Dimmick, Fall River, Osage, Richland and
Troy Grove. Republicans present from such
towns were on motion allowed to sit as dele-
gates and vote.

Mr. Crocker moved, to expedite business,
that Mr. Plumb be allowed to select delegate
to the Congressional Convention. Carried.
After it was carried a kick was made and
the matter was re-considered. On motion
of Mr. Crocker a committee of five was substi-
tuted for Mr. Plumb as a committee to select
delegates. The committee appointed con-
sisted of Messrs. Crocker, Griffin, Cherry,
Fullerton and Blandin. Crocker moved to
instruct for Plumb. Carried.

E. C. Lewis moved that a committee of
seven be appointed to select delegates to the
State Convention. Mayo then appointed
Messrs. McDougall, Fornoff, Dunaway, Pool,
Carpenter, Robinson and Lewis. Mr. Lewis,
who had made the motion, was not made
chairman. He declined to serve, but was
finally persuaded to do so, the chair stating
that he intended he should act as chairman,
a matter that Lewis allowed was of little
importance.

Sumner Cullen moved that the delegation
to Springfield be instructed for J. R. Tanner
for State Treasurer.

A ~~and not~~ vote on the motion of Mr. Cul-
len was called for and apparently carried,
but the chair hesitated about deciding it,
and after a good deal of wrangling and a
very bad display of parliamentary law on
the part of the chairman and several men on
the floor, the whole matter was laid on the
table by an aye and no vote of 116 to 16.
Young Cullen had made the effort for Tan-
ner, but the rest of the delegates were
against him. Mr. Plumb's friends evidently
thought it had some bearing against Plumb's
candidacy and so would have none of it.

The committee to report delegates to con-
gressional convention reported as follows:
A. A. Klove, Adams; N. McIntire, Eden;
Walter Reeves, Bruce; Charles Belrose, Day-
ton; E. C. Lewis, Deer Park; M. H. Signor,
Earl; H. Gunn, Eden; Samuel Lewis, Fall
River; W. O. Ensign, Groveland; E. C. Web-
ster, La Salle; R. F. Shipley, Mendota; John
Huges, Miller; Frank Bowen, Seneca; J. Mc-
Dougal and C. D. Trimble, Ottawa; J. Rhine-
hart, Peru; Henry Mayo, South Ottawa; H.
S. Gilbert, Utica.

On motion of A. A. Klove the delegates
were allowed to select their own alternates
and to cast the full vote of the delegation.

Mr. Lewis, from the committee to select
delegates to state convention, reported the
following:
E. C. Lewis, Deer Park; Frank Snyder,
Mendota; Wright Adams, Mission; F. M.
Robinson, Manlius; Ralph Plumb, Bruce;
John H. Shay, Bruce; H. A. Chase, Earl;
Duncan McDougall, Ottawa; E. A. Nattiger,
Ottawa; Allen Stevens, Allen; Ezekiel How-
land, Wallace; Charles Neuriter, Peru; J.
N. Dunaway, Farm Ridge; John W. Fornoff,
Bruce; Ira Conover, Utica; Carl Strack, La
Salle; Thomas J. Davis, Ophir.

Mr. Hennessy moved that a committee of
five be appointed by the chair to select a new
county central committee. Mr. Reeves sug-
gested as an amendment that each delegation
suggest a member to be on an advisory com-
mittee amendment adopted by Hennessy
Fullerton thought that the towns on the cen-
tral committee should not be on an advisory
committee. Corbus moved as a substitute
that the present committee act until the next
convention, and that a committee of nine be
appointed who should in the meantime select
a new committee and report some plan of
forming a committee.

Cook objected to the Corbus plan as it
would delay things too long and prevent be-
ing ready for the campaign if the selection
went over until the next convention. Spicer
fell in with Cook, and the old chestnut about
"swapping horses in the middle of a stream"
was perpetrated by the Marseilles man. Mc-
Dougall favored the matter being disposed of